



English

高中英语 综合填空

小题库

朱震一 主编



杨嵘 徐赟 编

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内 容 提 要

《新版英语小题库》丛书目前分高中4册,初中4册,旨在通过对学生的有效指导和训练,达到逐步提高学生英语水平的目的。本书是此套丛书中的一本。

本书包括:综合填空技巧、综合填空实践、“十一选十”题型实践、参考答案及详解。“综合填空技巧”通过对典型例题的分析,指导学生掌握综合填空类题目的解题技巧。“综合填空实践”通过114个篇章练习的综合训练达到有效提高的目的。“‘十一选十’题型实践”通过40个篇章练习的训练,使学生掌握该题型的解题技巧与一般规律。“参考答案及详解”是对“综合填空实践”中114个篇章练习和“‘十一选十’题型实践”中40个篇章练习的详细解答,达到为学生释疑解惑的目的。

本书供高中学生使用,也可供广大英语爱好者和教师参考用。

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前 言

从大学毕业到上海中学教英语，一教就是 34 年。在这 34 年中，我每天都在想同一个问题：怎样教英语，同学们才会懂得快，才会用得活，才会记得长久？

英语学习，从理论上来说，是个技术活。有人认为：只要熟了，就能生巧。其实并不然，对我们来说，英语是第二语言。我们在学校学习英语，每个星期也只有几个小时。我们没有办法“沉浸在英语的语言环境中”。这就需要老师来“讲道理”“搭结构”，需要同学来“练口语”“做习题”“多阅读”“勤写作”。

当你把“学习英语是为了使用英语”这个道理记住了，教书和读书会变得很有意义。英语，老师一个人懂并不稀奇，要学生也懂才有意义；老师一个人会讲并不稀奇，要学生也会讲才有意义；老师一个人会写并不稀奇，要学生也会写才有意义。所以，对一个老师来说，要“教会”别人不是一件容易的事。道理应该怎样讲？结构应该怎样搭？口语应该怎样练？习题应该怎样做？文章应该怎样读？作文应该怎样写？但凡听过我上课的学生会觉得英语学习是件快乐的事，但凡读过我写的书的学生会认为时间没有白费。把我 34 年的教学心得写下来，算是一个英语特级教师的心愿。愿大家在英语学习中少走点弯路，多得些体会。

感谢沪上英语教学大师陈锡麟先生为本丛书作审阅和修改。

感谢在上海中学任教的英国文教专家 Mr. Nuno Lopes 和 Mr. Roy Grimes，美国文教专家 Ms. Amy Hutchinson 和 Ms. Erin McGinley 对本丛书提供的宝贵见解。

愿本丛书为大家带来求知的进步和喜悦。

朱震一

2016 年 2 月 14 日

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想了解“enrich, extend, broaden”的使用区别吗？知道“possibly, probably, likely”在具体使用中的真正区别吗？懂得“rather than, more than”等词组在句中的真正意义吗？

想知道强调句的正确表达和作用吗？如何在“缺字”情况下看懂文章意思？要学会作侦探，去揣摩出题者的意图。小心提防“陷阱”哦！

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提示出题奥秘，你也可以来出综合填空题！

如何排除干扰项？如何在上下文中找到蛛丝马迹，并最终确定答案？

“for nothing”在不同的语境中到底有哪些不同的解释？“get over, get across, get through”你真的会使用吗？“voice, noise, sound”的用法你搞清了吗？“however, nevertheless, yet, still, though, moreover, therefore”这些重要副词的实际使用你掌握了吗？

“It”是如何在句中充当形式宾语或形式主语的？对于“it”引导的各类句型，你掌握了多少？这些对于文章的理解可谓意义重大哦！

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Chapter 1

综合填空技巧

一、综合填空题特点

(1) 选项词性相同

句子空格处若需填入名词,四个选项均为名词;若需填入形容词,四个选项都是形容词。

(2) 选项形式相同

若句子中空格处需填入动词的过去分词,四个选项都为过去分词;若需填入动词的现在分词,则四个选项均为现在分词。

(3) 要求选最佳答案

综合填空中有的小题的答案可能不止一个,同学们需根据全文的逻辑联系,确定最佳答案,这无疑大大地增加了解题难度。

二、综合填空解题技巧

1. 通读全文

综合填空题着重测试考生把握全篇,根据上下文进行综合分析、推理判断等运用英语的能力。做题时,应首先跳过空格处通读全文,了解其主旨和情节脉络,理解全文思路;不宜边看边做,这样容易将短文的情节脉络弄得支离破碎,既搅乱了解题思路,又浪费了宝贵时间,实在不可取。

2. 重视首句

综合填空短文的第一句一般是完整的,不设空命题。这就给同学们提供了语言背景,使同学们有章可循。仔细琢磨短文首句对于理解全文思路、了解全文的逻辑联系都是十分重要的。

3. 着手选择

(1) 重视主题句

主题句提示该段落的主题,可据此掌握全段中心思想,经过推理判断,便可以确定

与主题句有关的选项。

(2) 牢记全文大意

这一题型既然侧重考察考生对全篇短文的理解能力,同学们在选择各选项时,应始终牢记全文大意,不可孤立解题。

(3) 揣摩命题者意图

从所选文句中抽去的词汇、每小題所给的选项,揣摩命题者的意图和倾向,识别所设的“陷阱”,确定最佳答案,这需要平时做大量的综合填空练习题,养成揣摩命题者意图和倾向的好习惯。

(4) 注意段落间的联系

注意段与段之间的逻辑联系,有助于最佳答案的确定。

(5) 注意句子间的关系

根据句与句之间的逻辑关系,可以确定部分小題的选项。

(6) 判断句子结构

有的小題可从英语句子结构来确定选项,此类题所占比例较少。

(7) 注意固定搭配

这一类型的题尽管不常见,但时有出现,不可忽视。

(8) 切忌草率定论

综合填空题看似简单,但难度颇大,随时都有可能碰到“陷阱”。同学们在选择时,四个选项都须仔细看清,反复推敲,方能确定最佳答案;若草率定论,则十有八九会误入“陷阱”。

4. 检查验证

全部选项选定以后,必须检查验证,这是非常重要的一个环节。通读全文,选定选项后,对全文的主旨、情节脉络已较清楚明了,思路也较为清晰,此时将选定的选项代入空格处,然后调动所学语言知识及常识,综合分析,检查验证,看看全文主题是否突出,内容是否清晰明了,行文是否流畅贯通;如发现错误,应及时纠正。

反复阅读检查短文的次数与理解短文的准确率成正比,即在规定的单位时间内,阅读短文的次数越多,准确把握全文的可能性就越大,理解思路就越清晰、准确。因此,在平时的训练中,应加大阅读量,提高做题速度。这样,在做综合填空时,便可取得好成绩。

三、典型题回顾

综合填空在选词时需注意以下三个方面:

1. 所选的词是否符合上下文意思

把词填上后,不仅所在句的意思要对,而且和左右相邻的句子,乃至全文的意思要

一致。

2. 所选的词是否符合句子的语法

填上词后,看看时态是否一致,介词用法是否正确,分词结构、从句结构等是否正确。

3. 所选的词是否符合固定习惯搭配

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,注意综合填空的关键是“懂”。根据上下文,尽快地“成句成句”地读,尤其是“在缺字的情况下,看懂文章的意思”。

Cloze

1

During Washington's presidency, many important things happened. The first national census (人口普查) was 1. The 2 number of U. S. citizens was then 3,929,214. 3, the Bill of Right became law on December 15, 1791. These ten laws make sure that Americans will have basic freedoms, 4 freedom of speech and freedom of religion.

Washington helped to 5 the beginning of the United States in three important ways. First, he commanded the Continental Army that won 6 from Great Britain in the Revolutionary War. Second, he 7 as president of the convention that wrote the United States Constitution. Third, he was the first man 8 president of the United States.

No other American has been honored 9 than Washington. The nation's 10, Washington D. C., was named after him. The state of Washington is the only state that was 11 after a president. Many countries, towns, cities, streets, bridges, lakes, parks and schools have his name today. Washington's 12 appears on postage stamps, on the one-dollar bill and on the quarter. His birthday is also a 13 holiday.

The people of his day loved Washington very much. His army officers wanted to make him king, but he did not 14 them. From the time of the Revolution War, his birthday has been 15 throughout the country.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. completed | B. prospected | C. counted | D. accounted |
| 2. A. total | B. entire | C. rough | D. large |
| 3. A. After all | B. As a result | C. First of all | D. In addition |
| 4. A. for the sake of | B. such as | C. despite | D. besides |
| 5. A. compose | B. shape | C. compare | D. summarize |
| 6. A. withdrawal | B. success | C. independence | D. reliance |
| 7. A. became | B. knew | C. served | D. trained |
| 8. A. devoted | B. erected | C. selected | D. elected |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| 9. A. more | B. rather | C. less | D. other |
| 10. A. council | B. capital | C. region | D. area |
| 11. A. known | B. named | C. called | D. sent |
| 12. A. law | B. birthday | C. portrait | D. name |
| 13. A. local | B. loyal | C. national | D. provincial |
| 14. A. make | B. take | C. let | D. agree |
| 15. A. celebrated | B. cheered | C. congratulated | D. noted |



答案与解释 Cloze 1

1. 答案是: A. complete 作动词,表示“完成,竣工”。
2. 答案是: A. the total number of 表示“……的总数”。
3. 答案是: D. after all 表示“毕竟”;as a result of 表示“结果”;first of all 表示“首先”;in addition 表示“此外”。此处是对本段第一句话中的 many important things 的补充说明,故选 D。
4. 答案是: B. for the sake of 表示“为了……的缘故”;such as 表示“例如”;despite 表示“尽管”;besides 表示“除……之外”,此处是对前句的 basic freedoms 的举例说明,故选 B。
5. 答案是: B. shape 作动词,表示“成形”。
6. 答案是: C. withdrawal 表示“撤回”;success 表示“成功”;independence 表示“独立”;reliance 表示“依靠”。根据句意,应选 C。
7. 答案是: C. serve as 表示“担任……职务”。
8. 答案是: D. elect 表示“选举”。此处为过去分词,表示被动。
9. 答案是: A. 此句的意思是“没有其他美国人比华盛顿更受人尊敬”。
10. 答案是: B. capital 表示“首都”。
11. 答案是: B. name ... after ... 表示“以……命名……”。
12. 答案是: C. portrait 表示“肖像”。
13. 答案是: C. national 表示“国家的”。
14. 答案是: C. let 表示“允许”。
15. 答案是: A. celebrate 表示“庆祝”;cheer 表示“欢呼”;congratulate 表示“祝贺”;note 表示“注意到”,故根据句意,应选 A。

Cloze 2

College and university graduations in the United States are arriving earlier and earlier each year as the average length of school year gets shorter.

The school year has fallen by nearly six weeks, from 191 days in 1964 to 156 days

in 1994, according to the National Association of Scholars. 1, most American kindergarten, elementary and high school students are 2 to spend 180 days a year in their schools. The length of the average class period also has 3, from more than 57 minutes to less than 54, the Association reports.

“The 4 has to be that students are simply 5 less,” said the director the Association. “If you count the actual 6 of contact hours, you’ll find they are 7 four years in college getting an education that would have taken about 8 years in 1964.”

The universities argue that they are simply teaching more 9. “The traditional idea that learning 10 in the classroom and through reading and writing 11 based on seat time is out of date,” said a spokesman for the American Council on Education. 12 than attending lectures, students now chat with their professors on their computers or use other types of 13 technology, allowing for a shorter school year, he said. “It’s very 14 that, in many schools, they are going to spend less time 15 than they used to.”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. A. By comparison | B. In particular | | |
| C. Strangely enough | D. As a result | | |
| 2. A. intended | B. required | | |
| C. requested | D. inquired | | |
| 3. A. fallen | B. reduced | | |
| C. oppressed | D. lowered | | |
| 4. A. reason | B. cause | | |
| C. conclusion | D. condition | | |
| 5. A. playing | B. learning | | |
| C. working | D. paying | | |
| 6. A. number | B. times | | |
| C. need | D. arrangement | | |
| 7. A. spending | B. given | C. living | D. asked |
| 8. A. five | B. two | C. three | D. six |
| 9. A. quickly | B. thoroughly | | |
| C. wisely | D. efficiently | | |
| 10. A. came | B. took place | | |
| C. started | D. appeared | | |
| 11. A. questions | B. books | C. assignment | D. texts |
| 12. A. Rather | B. More | C. Less | D. Easier |

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 13. A. knowledge | B. information |
| C. message | D. intelligence |
| 14. A. possibly | B. probably |
| C. lovely | D. likely |
| 15. A. at home | B. in the laboratory |
| C. in the classroom | D. on computer |



答案与解释 Cloze 2

1. 答案是: A。选项 A. By comparison 意思是: 比较起来; 选项 B. In particular 意思是: 特别地; 选项 C. Strangely enough 意思是: 真奇怪; 选项 D. As a result 意思是: 其结果是。上文有: from 191 days in 1964 to 156 days in 1994, 所以要选“比较起来, 较之”。

2. 答案是: B。请注意, 本题的四个选项的字形和意思上有相似之处。选项 A. intended 意思是: 企图; 选项 B. required 意思是: 要求; 选项 C. requested 意思是: 请求; 选项 D. inquired 意思是: 询问, 打听。require sb. to do sth. 这一短语常用被动语态; 而 request sb. to do sth. 是请某人做某事。本句的意思是: 学生们被要求一年上学 180 天。

3. 答案是: A。选项 A. fallen 意思是: 降低; 选项 B. reduced 意思是: 减少; 选项 C. oppressed 意思是: 压迫; 选项 D. lowered 意思是: 降低。从意思上来说, A、B、D 都可以。但是 reduce 和 lower 是及物动词, 要用被动语态。fall 为不及物动词, 只能用主动语态, 不能用被动语态。此句和前文“The school year has fallen ...”照应。本句意思是: 平均课时的长度减少了。

4. 答案是: C。选项 A. reason 意思是: 理由; 选项 B. cause 意思是: 原因; 选项 C. conclusion 意思是: 结论; 选项 D. condition 意思是: 条件。上文讲了种种情况, 其结论是: 学生学得少了。

5. 答案是: B。选项 A. playing 意思是: 玩; 选项 B. learning 意思是: 学; 选项 C. working 意思是: 工作; 选项 D. paying 意思是: 支付。从上下文的课时缩短得出结论“学生学得少了”。

6. 答案是: A。选项 A. number 意思是: 数字; 选项 B. times 意思是: 次数; 选项 C. need 意思是: 需要; 选项 D. arrangement 意思是: 安排。本句 If you count the actual number of contact hours 的意思是: 如果你计算一下实际的上课课时数的话。

7. 答案是: A。选项 A. spending 意思是: 花费; 其用法是: spend ... (in) doing sth. 选项 B. given 意思是: 被给; 选项 C. living 意思是: 活; 选项 D. asked 意思是: 被要求。句中: you'll find they are spending four years in college getting an education that would have taken about three years in 1964, 意思是: 1964 年时三年的课程现在要四年才完成。

8. 答案是: C。根据上下文意思可知,在1964年,课时、学期比1994年要长,通过对比应该选C。句中: you'll find they are spending four years in college getting an education that would have taken about three years in 1964,意思是: 1964年时三年的课程现在要四年才完成。

9. 答案是: D。选项A. quickly意思是: 快地;选项B. thoroughly意思是: 彻底地;选项C. wisely意思是: 聪明地;选项D. efficiently意思是: 高效地。文章大意是: 这种教学是高效的。

10. 答案是: B。选项A. came意思是: 来;选项B. took place意思是: 发生、进行;选项C. started意思是: 开始;选项D. appeared意思是: 出现。本句... learning took place in the classroom意思是: 学习在课堂上进行。

11. 答案是: C。选项A. questions意思是: 问题;选项B. books意思是: 书;选项C. assignment意思是: 作业;选项D. texts意思是: 课文。此处是作业。本句The traditional idea that learning took place in the classroom and through reading and writing assignment based on seat time is out of date,意思是: 传统的坐在课堂上听课并完成阅读和书面作业的学习方式已经过时。

12. 答案是: A。选项A. Rather than意思是: 而不是;选项B. More than意思是: 比……更多;选项C. Less than意思是: 比……更少;选项D. Easier than意思是: 比……更容易。

13. 答案是: B。选项A. knowledge意思是: 知识;选项B. information意思是: 信息;选项C. message意思是: 消息;选项D. intelligence意思是: 智力。此处意思是“学生们不用上课,可以通过电脑或者使用别的信息技术工具与教师交谈”。

14. 答案是: D。选项A. possibly意思是: 可能,它是副词;选项B. probably意思是: 或许,它是副词;选项C. lovely意思是: 可爱的,它是形容词,但不合题意;选项D. likely意思是: 可能的,它是形容词。根据句子: It's very 14 that ... 在is后一定要用形容词,所以应选D。

15. 答案是: C。本句: It's very likely that, in many schools, they are going to spend less time in the classroom than they used to. 意思是: (鉴于上述种种的理由)非常可能,许多学校在课堂上准备花费比从前更少的时间。

Cloze **3**

Historically, London is one of British's great 1 ports. So today there are many 2 along the river Thames which remind the visitor 3 Britain's maritime 4. One of the most interesting places to visit is Greenwich in the South East of London, 5 you can go round the famous Cutty Sark.

The Cutty Sark is a type of sailing ship. They 6 her in 1869, and wanted her to

be the fastest ship in the China tea trade. For that is what the ship 7 — tea, from the Far East. In those days there was a lot of competition 8 the ship owners to 9 home tea from China as quickly as possible. In 1954, many years later, they moored the Cutty Sark at Greenwich 10 visitors can now admire her.

When you look round the ship, you see lots of things which tell the story of the sailors who 11 months on board the ship. When they built the Suez Canal, steamers took 12 the tea trade and Cutty Sark started to carry wool from Australia.

The sailors' quarters are 13 a visit. The sailor slept in bare wooden bunks with straw mattresses. Conditions for the officers were better, but still very bad by modern 14. In the front part of the ship you can see the kitchen and the carpenter's workshop. The living and working areas are very small and were very uncomfortable for the sailors on a long 15. It is hard to imagine what their life was 16; they worked at least twenty hours a day, seven days a week, often in cold, wet and dangerous 17. And the men only 18 a few pounds a month.

A visit 19 the Cutty Sark 20 us that the days of the sailing ship were not as romantic as they seem to us now!

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. business | B. trading | C. traded | D. selling |
| 2. A. sights | B. scenes | C. views | D. subjects |
| 3. A. with | B. in | C. for | D. of |
| 4. A. before | B. passed | C. past | D. ago |
| 5. A. which | B. what | C. where | D. while |
| 6. A. launched | B. set | C. started | D. put |
| 7. A. took | B. carried | C. held | D. put |
| 8. A. with | B. between | C. among | D. from |
| 9. A. take | B. bring | C. get | D. load |
| 10. A. in that | B. with that | C. so that | D. seeing that |
| 11. A. took | B. cost | C. spent | D. consumed |
| 12. A. away | B. over | C. on | D. down |
| 13. A. worth | B. worthy | C. cost | D. necessary |
| 14. A. standards | B. levels | C. degrees | D. sights |
| 15. A. visit | B. trip | C. travel | D. voyage |
| 16. A. alike | B. look | C. as | D. like |
| 17. A. levels | | B. conditions | |
| | C. atmosphere | D. standards | |
| 18. A. paid | B. won | C. earned | D. gained |

19. A. of B. with C. for D. to
20. A. reminds B. remains C. recalls D. reflects



答案与解释 Cloze 3

1. 答案是: B。逻辑判断题。根据我们的常识,伦敦是一个重要的贸易港口(trading port);business 通常指具体的生意或商店;traded 用法不对,此处需要一个形容词来修饰 port;selling 指销售,不符合常识。

2. 答案是: A。词汇题。辨清四词的意思是关键,sights(某处或某地令人感兴趣的建筑物、地方、特征),scenes(事发地点,事情,情景),views(视野,眼界,自然风景),从上下文意思来看,应为泰晤士河沿岸的建筑物,故答案为 A。

3. 答案是: D。搭配题。remind sb. of sth. 为固定搭配词组,意为“使某人回忆”。类似词组还有 inform sb. of sth. (通知某人某事)。

4. 答案是: C。语法题。句意是:泰晤士河沿岸的建筑物使参观者想起了英国海上的过去。

5. 答案是: C。语法题。where 在此处引导非限定性定语从句,where 在定语从句中充当状语成分表示地点。

6. 答案是: A。搭配题。此句中的 her 为轮船 Cutty Sark。轮船竣工下水用动词 launch,正如导弹的发射也用 launch。

7. 答案是: B。词汇题。句意是:因为轮船从远东运送的是茶叶。took(拿走),carried(运送),held(容纳),put(放置)。B 为最佳答案。

8. 答案是: C。搭配题。句意是:在船主之间有很强的竞争。between 和 among 都有“在……之间”,而 among 多指在两者以上。with 和 from 明显不符合句意。

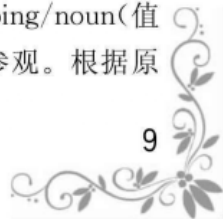
9. 答案是: B。词汇题。句意是:从中国把茶叶带回家乡。bring 是指从别处运往自己处,而 take 是指从自己处运往别处。get(获得)和 load(装载)不符合题意。B 为最佳答案。

10. 答案是: C。词汇题。in that(既然),so that(以便),seeing that(鉴于)。句意是:船只停泊在格林尼治,以供观赏。

11. 答案是: C。搭配题。spend ... on ... (在……上花了金钱或时间等)为常用固定词组。

12. 答案是: B。逻辑判断题。这四个词组均存在,意思分别为:take away(拿走,夺走),take over(接管),take on(承担),take down(记下)。根据上下文,苏伊士运河建成后,蒸汽机取代 Cutty Sark 接管了茶叶贸易,Cutty Sark 开始从澳大利亚运送羊毛。B 符合题意。

13. 答案是: A。搭配题。worth 和 worthy 的用法不同。be worth doing/noun(值得),be worthy of being done/to do(值得)。句意是:船员们的住处值得参观。根据原



句,只有 A 符合语法及句意。

14. 答案是: A。逻辑判断题。从上下文来看,我们知道,军官们的居住条件要好一些,但同现代标准相比,还是很差。这四个词的意思分别是: standards(标准), levels(水平), degrees(程度), sights(景观)。只有 A 最符合句意。

15. 答案是: D。词汇题。voyage 特指“海上航行”。trip, travel 指广泛意义上的旅行。

16. 答案是: D。语法题。like 在此充当介词,例如: He is like a Chinese。而 alike 在句中只是充当表语的成分,例如: They look alike。而在本句中是缺少一个介词。

17. 答案是: B。词汇题。从上下文来看,船员们经常在寒冷、潮湿、危险的环境下工作。这四个词的意思分别是: levels(水平), conditions(环境), atmosphere(氛围), standards(标准)。B 符合题意。

18. 答案是: C。搭配题。在英语中,挣钱的英文表达是: make/earn money。根据上下文,“他们每月只挣几英镑”。pay(付钱), win(赢得), gain(获得)。与 gain 搭配的词很多,如 gain profit(获利), gain experience(获得经验)。

19. 答案是: D。搭配题。a visit to ... 表示“对……进行参观/访问”,这是固定搭配。

20. 答案是: A。搭配题。remind ... of ... (提醒某人某事)为固定搭配。句意是: 对 Cutty Sark 的参观提醒我们,过去的航海岁月不像今天所看起来的那样浪漫。其他几个词的意思分别是: remain(保持), recall(回忆), reflect(思考)。

Cloze

4

People of Burlington are being disturbed by the sound of bells. Four students from Burlington College of Higher Education are in the bell tower of the 1 and have made up their minds to 2 the bells nonstop for two weeks as a protest (抗议) against heavy trucks which run 3 through the narrow High Street. “They not only make it 4 to sleep at night, but they are 5 damage to our houses and shops of historical 6,” said John Norris, one of the protesters. “7 we must have these noisy trucks on the roads,” said Jean Lacey, a biology student, “why don’t they build a new road that goes 8 the town?” Burlington isn’t much more than a 9 village. Its streets were never 10 for heavy trucks. Harry Fields also studying 11 said they wanted to make as much 12 as possible to force the 13 to realize what everybody was having to 14. “Most of them don’t 15 here anyway,” he said, “they come in for meetings, and the Town Hall is soundproof (隔音), 16 they probably don’t 17 the noise all that much.” “It’s high time they realized the 18.” The fourth student, Liza Venum, said she thought the public were 19

on their side, and even if they weren't they soon would be. 20 asked if they were 21 that the police might come to 22 them. "Not really," she said, "actually we are 23 bell-ringers, I mean we are assistant bell-ringers for the church. There is no 24 against practicing. I 25 the church with the sound of the bells ringing in my ears."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. college | B. village | C. town | D. church |
| 2. A. change | B. repair | C. ring | D. shake |
| 3. A. now and then | | B. day and night | |
| | C. up and down | D. over and over | |
| 4. A. terrible | | B. difficult | |
| | C. uncomfortable | D. unpleasant | |
| 5. A. doing | B. raising | C. putting | D. producing |
| 6. A. scene | B. period | C. interest | D. sense |
| 7. A. If | B. Although | C. When | D. Unless |
| 8. A. to | B. through | C. over | D. round |
| 9. A. pretty | B. quiet | C. large | D. modern |
| 10. A. tested | B. meant | C. kept | D. used |
| 11. A. well | B. hard | C. biology | D. education |
| 12. A. effort | B. time | C. trouble | D. noise |
| 13. A. townspeople | | B. other students | |
| | C. government officials | D. truck drivers | |
| 14. A. stand | B. accept | C. know | D. share |
| 15. A. shop | B. live | C. come | D. study |
| 16. A. but | B. so | C. of | D. for |
| 17. A. notice | B. mention | C. fear | D. control |
| 18. A. event | B. loss | C. action | D. problem |
| 19. A. hardly | | B. unwillingly | |
| | C. mostly | D. usually | |
| 20. A. I | B. We | C. She | D. They |
| 21. A. surprised | | B. afraid | |
| | C. pleased | D. determined | |
| 22. A. seize | B. fight | C. search | D. stop |
| 23. A. proper | B. experienced | C. hopeful | D. serious |
| 24. A. point | B. cause | C. need | D. law |
| 25. A. left | B. found | C. reached | D. passed |